[6th August 1929

Building and furniture grants.—The Government are unable to accept the suggestion that the amount of these grants should be increased to two-thirds of the cost. They desire to point out that it is open to the District Educational Councils to recommend to Government in special cases the award of grants at a higher rate than one-half of the cost.

Allotment of five acres of waste land to each school.—The suggestion is impracticable.

Teaching of horticulture, agriculture, weaving and other cottage industries in all training schools.—Manual training in at least one subject is at present taught in almost all the Government Training Schools for Masters. If, however, the subjects referred to in the memorial should form part of the instruction imparted in the training schools, the course of studies in such schools, which are already heavy, will become heavier still. It is not therefore desirable to add any more subjects under practical instruction than those already taught at present in the training schools.

Employment of peons in elementary schools under private management.—In cases where the employment of a peon is considered necessary, it is open to the inspecting officers to recommend and to the District Educational Council to sanction a suitable enhanced grant with reference to rule 2 of chapter I of the rules framed under section 42 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

Travelling allowance to teachers who are sent for training from Aided schools.—The Government see no sufficient reason to adopt the suggestion.

Representation of teacher-managers on the District Educational Council.—The Government generally allow two representatives for teacher-managers on a District Educational Council. The suggestion that two representatives may be allotted to teacher-managers in each taluk will make the District Educational Council unwieldy and cannot therefore be accepted.

Introduction of free and compulsory education in the South Kanara district.—Under the Elementary Education Act, 1920, it is for the local bodies concerned in the district to take the initiative in the matter.

Catholic schools in the South Kanara district.—Instructions have been issued to the District Educational Council, South Kanara, to adopt certain principles in the matter of recognition and aid of Catholic schools.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 32 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th August 1929, page 33 supra.]

(*a*) Why the inauguration on 17th November 1928 of the scheme of rural compulsory primary education in the Saidapet taluk took place in Poonamallee which is in the Sriperumbudur taluk?

Poonamallee is within the jurisdiction of the Saidapet Taluk Board.

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(*b*) Whether circulars were issued to teachers in all or some of the primary schools in the Sriperumbudur taluk to bring children to Poonamallee to attend the function ;	Circulars were issued only to a few schools in and around Poonamallee.
and	
Whether children were actually brought to Poonamallee ?	Yes.
(*c*) What was the object of getting children to attend the function ?	To enable them and their parents to understand the benefit of the compulsory education scheme.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item XI—The Madras Services Commission Bill at page 62 supra.]

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION BILL, 1929.

BILL NO. 5 OF 1929

To

THE HONOURABLE THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Madras Services Commission Bill (Bill No. 5 of 1929), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on 22nd January 1929.

3. The Committee met on the 16th February at Madras and on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st May at Ootacamund for consideration of the Bill.

4. After a careful consideration of the detailed provisions of the Bill, we have accepted them in the main.

5. Clause 6 of the Bill empowers the Commission in its discretion to appoint a secretary on a salary not exceeding one thousand and five hundred rupees, but provides that such appointment shall be " subject to the previous approval of the Local Government." We consider that a Commission entrusted with the responsible functions referred to in Chapter III need not be required to obtain the previous consent of the Local Government to the appointment of its own secretary and that it may be left not only to appoint